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ABSTRACT

A content analysis was conducted of the news transmitted on the premier, or "A," wire of United Press International (UPI) to determine the amount of foreign news coverage for a six-day period. Foreign news stories were defined as those that originated from abroad, had a United States dateline but dealt with foreign material or were about foreign visitors to the U. S., or originated in international zones such as the United Nations. Data were collected on region and country of origin of the stories, story subject, news generating sources, and whether the stories presented a favorable, unfavorable, or neutral view of the country or region. Of the 604 stories analyzed, 214 dealt with foreign news. The analysis suggested that UPI's wire drew its foreign news material from a limited range of countries, tended to highlight a particular U. S. interest rather than report a country's news on its own merits, drew mainly from governmental sources, and was mainly concerned with political material, primarily in the foreign relations and diplomacy areas. To a lesser extent, it featured crime and disaster subjects, with the proportions of crime and disaster stories tending to increase in coverage of Third World regions. The findings support the view that wire service news flow is largely pro-Western and that the coverage of Third World events is superficial, focusing on violence and disasters rather than on positive developments. (FL)

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Foreign News on UPI's "A" Wire in the USA: A Descriptive Analysis of Content for February 13 - 18, 1977

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ABSTRACT

"Foreign News on UPI's "A" Wire in the USA: A Descriptive Analysis of Content for February 13-18, 1977."

"Noticias extranjeras en la línea cablegráfica de información "A" de la UPI en los EUA: un análisis descriptivo del contenido de las noticias del 13 al 18 de febrero de 1977."

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This study is a content analysis of the premier wire of United Press International, one of the two biggest wire services in the USA. Analyses of UPI's wires are not as common in the literature as those of its competitor, the Associated Press.

A broad definition of foreign news was used. Foreign stories were those which originated from abroad or had a USA dateline, but dealt mostly with foreign material or were about foreign visitors to the USA, or originated in international zones, e.g. the United Nations. The study offers data on region and country of origin of stories, story breakdown by subject, news generating sources and the direction of the stories, i.e., whether favorable, unfavorable or neutral. Crosstabulations between these categories are offered and discussed.

The study suggests that UPI's "A" wire draws its foreign news from a limited range of countries, tends to highlight a particular USA interest rather than report a country on its own merits, draws mainly from government sources and is overwhelmingly concerned with political material, most of which is in the foreign relations area. To a much lesser extent it features crime and disaster subjects. The proportion of crime and disaster stories tends to increase as attention moves from the U.S.A. and Western Europe into Third World regions.

Este trabajo es un análisis del contenido de la principal línea cablegráfica de información de la UPI, una de las dos agencias noticiosas más importantes en los EUA. No son tan comunes los análisis de contenido de la información de la UPI como son los de la Associated Press (Prensa Asociada).

Para los propósitos de éste estudio se consideraron como noticias extranjeras aquellos informes que originaron en el extranjero, o venían fechados en los EUA pero trataban con el extranjero, información sobre visitantes del extranjero a los EUA, y noticias que originaron en zonas internacionales, por ejemplo, las Naciones Unidas. El estudio contiene datos sobre la región y el país de origen de las noticias, una división de las noticias por tema, las fuentes generadoras, y la orientación que tomen estas noticias - o sea favorable, desafavorable o neutral. Se presentan y discuten tabulaciones transversales entre éstas categorías.

El estudio sugiere que la línea cablegráfica de información "A" UPI extrae sus noticias extranjeras de un grupo limitado de países, tiende a enfoca los intereses de los EUA y no del país mismo, se basa principalmente en fuentes gubernamentales y se concierne primordialmente con noticias políticas que tratan mayormente con las relaciones internationales. En menor grado se preocupa con las noticias sobre temas criminales o de catástrofes. El interés en estas noticias aumenta conforme la atención se traslada de los EUA y de la Europa Occidental hacia el Tercer Mundo.

Paper presented to the Mass Communication Division, ICA Annual Convention, Acapulco, Mexico, May, 1980.

Introduction:

Over the last thirty years, there have been many studies which tracked the flow and fate of news between nations (Hart; Gerbner; Hester 1971, 1974; Stark; Bishop; Thoren). In fact, the study of foreign news is at the stage where the literature is taking tentative steps at theory construction (Lent; Hester 1973; Rosengren 1976, 1977; Galtung; Östgard).

Hester (1973, p.244) suggests that

> certain independent and pre-existing variables such as national rank in the power hierarchy of nations, dominance and weakness of nations, and cultural and economic affinities are causal factors in the patterns of information flow between nations. We see the volume of such information flow and its direction as dependent variables. ... contaminating variables such as temporary crisis reporting or "news storms" may distort the perceived patterns, but that investigation over time should reveal the patterns of information flow between nations.

That pattern seems to have developed into a flow of news which critics see as pro-Western and that coverage of Third World events is superficial, focusing largely on violence and disasters rather than positive developments (Pinch, p.165).

Gerbner and Marvanyi (p.60-61), in their world wide study of press handling of a week's news, concluded that

> Readers of all press systems know most about Western Europe. For American readers, non-Communist Asia and the Mideast are next. The relative blind spot of the American press is Latin America, at least in comparison with the other press systems.
>
> The Western newspapers studied have little interest in the Socialist countries. News of the Soviet Union is also kept out of the press of Eastern Europe, but gets top play in newspapers of the "Third World". Soviet readers get more news about the U.S. and Western and Eastern Europe than readers of these areas get about the Soviets. The regions of Africa, Australia and Oceania and the Eastern Socialist countries of China, Mongolia, and North Korea were barely visible in the world's press of 1970.

What is the consequence of this imbalance? Given that a high level of

information about international events is considered desirable among the general public, Hester suggests that emphasis on some nations and little exposure of others could lead to "distorted world pictures" in the minds of readers (Hester 1971, p.29).

It should be emphasized, however, that the problem is not a univariate one. Rather it is a multivariate one. Although a lot of research and official attention has been focused on news flow questions, it may well be that the flow of other cultural materials such as TV programs, movies, magazines, books and records have as great or greater an impact on populations than just news alone (Gunter, p.150; Tunstall).

Two responses to the concern about distortion in international news and information flow have been the initiation, in 1975, of a Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool by Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency (Ivačić; Pinch), and, on a broader basis, UNESCO's currently contentious interest in the "right to communicate" (Gunter; Tatarian). Tatarian argues against the Third World sponsored drive in UNESCO to define the "obligations and responsibilities" of foreign correspondents when reporting from other countries. He sees these concepts as attempts to subject correspondents to the "same ideological blinders that are worn by correspondents of Pravda and Isvestia". Tatarian is a former editor-in-chief and vice-president of UPI. How UPI's reporting performance measured up against the critics during a week in February, 1977 is the subject of this paper.

Analyses of UPI's wire services are difficult to find in the literature. The Associated Press (AP) wire services have enjoyed some descriptive attention (Hester 1971, 1974). AP's wider circulation, 46% of US dailies to UPI's 30% (Hester, 1974), is presumably one reason for its greater research attention.

The present study is offered as a step towards redressing the research balance for UPI.

This study looks only at UPI's flagship, its "A" wire. The wire service has other wires, for example, its "B" wire which supplements the "A" wire, a business wire, a sports wire and a broadcast wire, among others. In contrast, Hester's 1971 Wisconsin wire/newspaper study involved AP's "A" wire and "B" wire and the Wisconsin State Wire (Hester 1971). This plus the time difference between the two (June 1969 and February 1977), complicates comparisons between the two studies.

The run for this study was obtained from the wire service's bureau in Dallas, Texas. The material was received direct from New York with no bureau insertions. The week featured was selected by the bureau rather than by the researcher. Thus there was no try for random sampling. This is not to suggest malfeasance. Rather, upon receiving the researcher's request for material, the bureau chief generously and immediately acted to meet it. UPI, at the time, was heavily committed to introducing computer to computer transmission of its wire service. Old paper printers had to be reactivated to meet the request at some inconvenience to the bureau. It was a question of "go now or not at all." Staffing limitations in the bureau over the weekend meant paper supplies for the printer were not replenished so one day was incomplete and the run finished up as six days, February 13 to February 18, 1977.

Six Days in February 1977:

What was UPI's view of the week? International news, perhaps, loomed larger than usual on the domestic scene because President Lopez Portillo of Mexico and his wife were on a state visit to the USA. The other domestic highlight involved one Frederick Cowan, a giant of a man with extreme right wing sympathies, who, on

being suspended from his job at a moving company in New Rochelle, NY, turned on his former employers and gunned down five people before taking his own life. On the international front, as well as President Portillo's visit to the USA, Mrs. Lillian Carter attended the funeral of the President of India and visited the village in India where she had once worked as a Peace Corps volunteer. The Panama Canal Treaty negotiations got underway. Anthony Crossland, the British Foreign Secretary collapsed with a brain hemorrhage, and after lingering through the week in a coma, died. Idi Amin of Uganda accused two of his Ministers and an Anglican Archbishop of plotting to assassinate him, then later in the week announced the three suspects had died in an auto accident in mysterious circumstances. In the Middle East there were attempts to reopen peace negotiations in Cyprus and Israel. There was more fighting in Lebanon and in an OPEC meeting. The week seemed as "typical" as any other.

Methodology:

This study was effected using content analysis techniques. Content analysis has a long history as a research technique with examples being cited as far back as the eighteenth century (Danielson). It has enjoyed a lot of popularity with students of the press, both print (e.g. Budd; Wolfe; Wilhoit) and broadcast (e.g. Harvey; Frank; Pride; Roberts). Indeed, the critics of Western news services noted earlier relied on content analysis as their analytical tool.

These prior studies are offered as evidence in support of the validity of the present study. Yet this is not to deny the fact that there is a great deal of debate about the relevance of content analysis as a research method. It is a descriptive technique, but it is beset by a temptation on the part of those who use it to take the step into inference and causation, to assume a relationship between intent and content, even to imply an audience effect. It is, in fact, a

procedure for producing data. In the context of the present study, it is a static technique offering a "slice in time" view. The longitudinal potential of the six day run of material is not exploited, a cross sectional approach involving comparisons with other wire services is not done and newspaper or broadcast use of wire service output was not studied. These options were beyond the resources of the present study.

The coding system is a development of that proposed by Bush. A copy of the coding manual used in the study is available from the author. Developments introduced to Bush's system involved, for example, updating of some categories to accomodate stories more characteristic of copy in the late 1970's. e.g. civil disobedience, political unrest, international terrorism carried out with political intent rather than criminal. The broad subject categories (which were extensively subdivided) were war and the armed services; politics; human interest and social affairs; crime, disaster, public health, safety and welfare; economics; sport; science; culture and entertainment. Other coding categories were region, country, news generating source, direction and timeliness.

The regional breakdown partitioned the world into nine parts: Americas; Europe; Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.; India and Pakistan; Middle East and North Africa; East, Central, West and Southern Africa; Oceania; Asia; Indochina. Countries were coded as subdivisions of these regions. The coding decision was to determine what region and country the item originated in. This was usually indicated by the dateline. Problems here included Ugandan items which originated in Kenya and Chinese items which originated in Hongkong. Coders were instructed to look for a threshhold level when deciding country of origin. In the case of the Ugandan items, they were blatantly of Ugandan origin and were coded accordingly. The Hongkong items were a mix of Republic of China material and that of the

Hongkong China-watching industry. Decisions here were more confused between the two countries.

A fifteen category class for news generating source was introduced to see if there were differences between the news sources across different regions. Coders asked the question, who or what agency or organization appears to have originated the material which forms the substance of the item? The categories were:

Wire service, syndicator, newspaper
Anonymous sources
Private citizens
Government sources except justice and military
Police, courts of justice, judicial tribunals, administrative tribunals
Military
Political parties
Economic organizations, trade unions
Medical and scientific sources
Sporting and charitable organizations
Public utilities, city and county administrations
Educational sources
Religious sources

The coding decision on direction described the favorableness/unfavorableness/neutrality of the news story. The definitions were drawn from those offered by Budd, Thorp and Donohew (p.53) and are as follows:

Favorable: Those items reflecting social cohesion and cooperation and political and economic stability and/or strength. Favorability will be judged on the basis of international cooperation (political, social and economic) in which a country, or any group or individual representing that country is depicted as strong, right or cooperative. In internal affairs, favorability will be judged on the basis of persons cooperating in political, social and economic affairs. For example, events and incidents which depict a country or any group or individual within that country as progressive, successful, peaceloving, moral, intelligent, lawful, unified or as exercising leadership will be considered favorable. This classification will not be assigned where a country, or any group or individual thereof is depicted as exploiting its strength upon weaker nations, groups or individuals.

Unfavorable: Those items which report social conflict and disorganization and political and economic instability and/or weakness. Unfavorability will be judged on the basis of international tensions (political, social, economic) in which a country, or any group or individual representing that country, is depicted as weak, wrong or uncooperative. In internal affairs, unfavorability will be judged on the basis of civil disruption in which

there is conflict between persons or groups of persons within a country in political, economic or social affairs. For example, events and incidences which depict a country or any group or individual within that country, as backward, domineering, immoral, impractical, unlawful, disunified or lacking in leadership will be classified unfavorable.

Neutral: Those items which reflect neither favorable or unfavorable conditions either through balance of content or a lack of controversial material.

Finally, a decision on the timeliness of the item was made from information contained in the story slug, whether it was for immediate dissemination, a feature or embargoed. This revealed only 9 features and no embargoed items in the final sample of stories. This category was discarded for this report.

The definitions of foreign news stories were derived from those of Gerbner (p.54) and Hester (1971, p.31). The unit of analysis, the news wire story is a substantively and typographically distinct unit of printed matter measured by word count. Foreign stories were those which:

1) originated abroad (i.e. had foreign datelines);
2) had a domestic U.S. dateline, provided most of the information came from abroad or dealt mostly with foreign matter;
3) were about foreign visitors to the U.S.A.;
4) originated in international zones such as the United Nations in New York.

Wire service copy, it transpired, is notoriously difficult to break down into single stories. It is different from the single edition concept of the newspaper or news broadcast in that a wire story tends to be a dynamic thing, rarely a single entity or one piece of copy, but rather is replete with "first and second adds" and "first, second, third, etc. leads" transmitted later which either add to or rewrite all or part of a story. This is an artefact of the competitive nature of wire service operation where beating the opposition by thirty seconds is considered important, and where different subscriber deadlines require constant rewriting and updating. A further set of decisions were introduced to accomodate this:

1) A "first, second, etc. add" is not a new story unless it is more

than twenty UPI pages later than its predecessor, or it is across an am/pm cycle;
2) A second, third, etc. lead is a new story;
3) A correction is not a new story unless it includes new information as well as the correction.

In order to rationalize the amount of material handled, a decision was made to handle only the am cycle of the run. In fact, the pm cycle had some page number gaps (again, due to supply problems on the printer) and problems of story duplication across the two cycles (where stories were reprinted for morning and/or evening subscribers) raised problems of omission and story duplication. These were decisions the writer found more convenient to ignore by concentrating on one cycle only. A consequence of this decision may well have been that cell sizes in many categories fell below the rule of thumb of 5 required for statistical tests. On the other hand, perhaps the critics of wire service reporting are correct in that many cells would never reach the minimum anyway, even if the pm cycle had been included in the sample. All tables did show significant differences when tested by Chi Square, but since so many cells were at or below 5, no tests are reported with the tables.

Three coders analyzed the newswire stories, coding their decisions onto forms designed for direct punching onto IBM cards. The data was run through a CDC 6600/6400 computing system using the SPSS package to derive frequencies and cross tabulations.

Twenty-five news items were randomly selected out and each was coded by all coders as a reliability check. Percentage agreements were as follows:

1) Region = 100%. This is an appropriate figure as datelines allowed little room for error.
2) News generating source = 85%. This was a difficult decision for coders as it was not always clear from the copy who had originated the material.
3) Direction = 88%. This figure is lower than expected. Post coding discussion showed coder confusion between the favorable and neutral categories.

4) Subject = 80%. This was probably due to an extended instrument allowing too many coding options. A shorter instrument might not have shown such low reliability.

The overall reliability averaged out at 88.25%.

Results:

In the six days of the am cycle studied, there were 604 stories totalling 160,697 words and 214 (35.43%) were foreign with 56,848 words. A striking conclusion is how standardized the copy was. The mean item length is 265.89 words for local items and 265.64 words for foreign items. There was, however, some variation and standard deviations ranged up to 200 around daily means. Hester (1971, p.32) found AP's "A" wire carried 24.7% of foreign news. Gerbner (p.56) found newspapers round the world carried from 43.7% (Die Welt, W. Germany) to 7% (N.Y. Daily News) international news. The Christian Science Monitor carried 28.7% and the New York Times 16.4%.

Table 1 About Here

The subject range featured in Table 1 is a lopsided one. 172 (80.37%) of 214 items fall into just two categories: politics with 141 (65.89%) and crime, disaster, etc. with 31 (14.48%) items. There were no sports items at all. This might have been different i a Saturday, traditionally a sports day round the world, had been included in the run. On the other hand, a subjective impression that the U.S. daily press has a limited interest in foreign sports suggests there might not have been any. Hester (1971, p.35) found no sports in his two week run of AP wires. Economic activity, science and cultural matters made up 10.3% of the sample of foreign stories. On the face of it, Third World criticisms of Western news services appear, once again, to be substantiated, at least on the development side. This criticism will be investigated further as the results

of other variables are reviewed.

Table 2 About Here

Table 2 lists the foreign stories by country of origin. Foreign stories originating in the USA dominated with 50 (23%) items. The USA originated more items than the next four ranked countries combined (UK 20, USSR 10, Uganda 9, Israel 8). The USA total may be inflated due to the visit of President Lopez Portillo of Mexico. A lot of background and social news was being sent on the wire as well as harder political material concerning the visit. The UK total featured the collapse, coma and death of the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Crossland. The Russian wire stories had no one "news storm" as a highlight, but covered a range of items concerning disarmament negotiations, space satellite linkups and dissident crackdowns. A "news storm" certainly existed in the case of Uganda. It had an ongoing story through the period of an apparent assassination plot on President Amin, the capture and public display of three suspects, one of whom was an Anglican Archbishop, the other two Ugandan Cabinet Ministers. The saga ended with their death through "misadventure" followed by a flurry of international reaction. Israel's items consisted of peace initiatives and speculations on these initiatives, plus a report of the trial of a politician facing corruption charges.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 About Here

Figures 1, 2 and 3 summarize the region of origin of the foreign stories. Figure 1 features UPI's world picture for the period of the study. It is dominated by the Americas and Europe. The Mideast and North Africa come in third. This is

not a commentary on a shift in the wire service's priorities to accomodate Western interests in the oil-rich area, but is rather a function of tension in the area. The Lebanon civil war and Israel's prospects for peace dominate that region's file. Considering the size of their populations, India, Pakistan, Indochina and Asia are poorly (though predictably) represented. If it was not for Mrs. Lillian Carter's attendance at the Indian President's funeral, India would not be represented. And if it were not for a visit by the British Queen to the Pacific Islands, plus a bush fire and a kidnapping in Australia, Oceania would be right off the map. Gerbner's (p.60) observation that Latin America is a blind spot in the U.S. press is reinforced in Figure 2. The few items recorded nearly all involve U.S. interests there. Few report the countries in their own right. Thus Cuba looms large because a U.S. Representative was reporting on his visit with Fidel Castro, Panama is hosting a U.S. Canal Treaty negotiating team, a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer is kidnapped in Columbia, and there is a shift in Brazil's coffee prices.

A similar situation is revealed in Figure 3 where Switzerland and Austria play host to the U.N. Secretary-General and U.S. Secretary of State Vance in Vienna on their respective journeys to and from Cyprus (hence Italy, Greece and Cyprus register on the map) and the Mideast. The United Kingdom confirms prior research predictions by dominating the European map, though at least half of that country's items concern the lingering death of Anthony Crossland.

Table 3 About Here

Of note in Table 3 is the general dominance of the Americas and Western Europe, and the overwhelming showing of the subject category politics, with

66% of all items. And even in that category, the Americas and Western Europe are the origin of 60% of the items. Outside of the politics category, the only real showing the Third World has (as has been predicted) is category 3, that of crime and disaster.

Table 4 About Here

The overwhelming news generating source is that of government, with 60% of all stories. This, plus the next largest category of wire services, and newspapers, i.e. other mass media, accounts for 75% of all material.

Table 5 About Here

The crosstabulation of news source and subject in Table 5 shows up the predominance of government sources even more where, predictably, they are the prime source of news, as in the politics category (108 items). Other media followed at a distance with 21 items, followed closely by the police and the courts originating 17 items in the crime and disaster subject category.

Table 6 About Here

The crosstabulation of region and news source reveals a heavy reliance on governmental sources in nearly all the regions with the exception of Eastern Europe (reporting the activities of dissidents) and Asia (other media and the police are the main sources in the few items from this region). The percentage of reliance on governmental sources for the regions is as follows: Americas 73%,

Western Europe 49%, Eastern Europe 23%, India and Pakistan 75%, Mideast and North Africa 65%, Oceania 50%, Asia 17% and Indochina 29%. A further breakdown of the Americas is revealing. Latin America on its own shows 68% of stories relied on governmental sources. The private enterprise tradition of the USA and the multinational activities of its business sector might give the impression that governmental sources would be less important in the USA. That is not the case in the period studied where fully 74% of U.S. originated items relied on governmental sources. Only two items came from the business sector, the same number reported from Latin America for that sector.

Table 7 About Here

The crosstabulation in Table 7 linking region of origin with direction of story is instructive. Within the limits of the small number of stories in each region file, the countries below the Americas and Western Europe in the table have a consistently unfavorable balance of stories. A further breakdown of the Americas region reveals a similar picture. The USA enjoys the proportions of 24 favorable, 11 unfavorable and 15 neutral. Canada is 3:0:0, Mexico 5:1:0 (due to the Portillo visit to the USA producing constructive backgrounders). The Central American Republics are 0:4:1 and Panama is 3:3:0, a situation enhanced by positive stories on the Canal Treaty negotiations with the USA. Brazil is 1:0:0 thanks to a reduction in its coffee prices. Argentina is 1:3:1 and Cuba and Haiti are both 2:3:1. A USA Representative reporting positively on talks with Cuba's Fidel Castro almost brought Cuba into balance.

Conclusions:

Hester's (1971, p.29) concern about "distorted world pictures" is still relevant

when judged against the data presented in this study. Gerbner's (p.60) observation about "blind spots" can be expanded to include more than just Latin America.

This study has suggested that UPI's "A" wire draws its foreign news material from a very limited range of countries, tends to highlight a particular USA interest rather than report a country on its own merits, draws mainly from governmental sources, and is overwhelmingly concerned with political material, most of which is in the foreign relations and diplomacy area. To a much lesser extent, it features crime and disaster subjects. The proportions of crime and disaster stories in regional files tend to increase as attention moves from the USA and Western Europe into Third World regions.

The observation made earlier in this paper, that the flow of news is largely pro-Western and that the coverage of Third World events is superficial, focusing largely on violence and disasters rather than positive developments, appears to be supported in this study.

A caveat should be restated. This study's data was drawn from just six days, was non-random and was so overwhelmingly USA and Western European in orientation that cell sizes for other regions were very small. That, of course, bears out in its own way, the findings of the study.

Table 1 - Story Frequency: Subject

Code	Frequency	Cumulative per cent	Rank	Code	Freq	Cum %	Rank	Code	Freq	Cum %
00	3	1		20	1	69		45	2	94
01	2	2		22	5	71		46	1	94
02	1	3		23	6	74		47	1	95
10	4	5		26	2	75		48	1	95
11	7	8		30	17	83	4	61	1	96
12	78	44	1	31	9	87	5	62	3	97
13	5	47		32	5	90		64	1	98
14	28	60	2	40	1	90		65	2	99
16	1	60		42	2	91		66	2	100
17	18	69	3	43	4	93		77	1	100

Code: The first digit breakdown only is listed here.

0 War and the Armed Services
1 Politics
2 Human Interest and Social Affairs
3 Crime, Disaster, Public Health, Safety & Welfare
4 Economic Activity
5 Sport
6 Science
7 Culture and Entertainment

Table 2 - Story Frequency: Country of Origin*

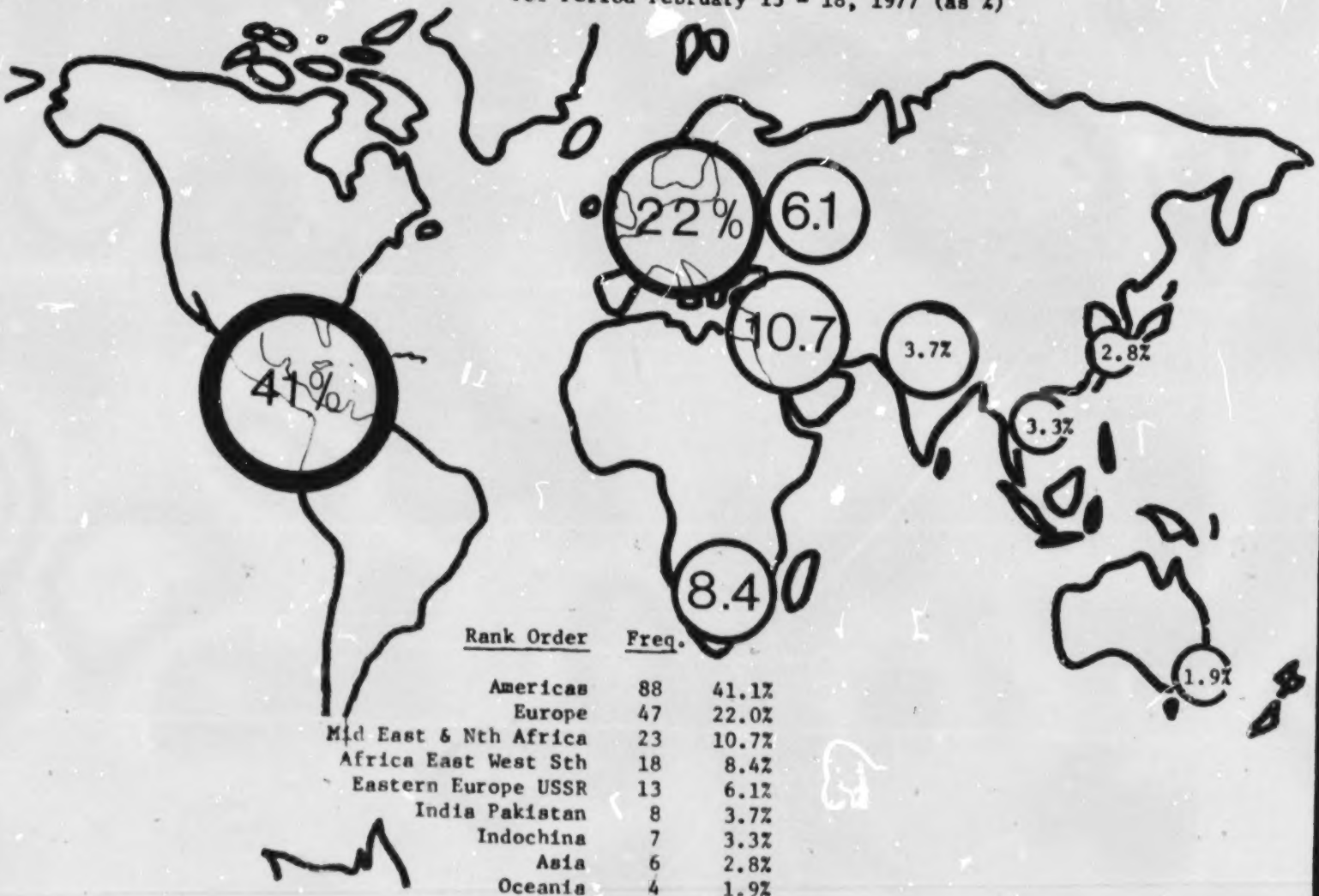
Region	Countries	Rank	Freq	%	Cum %
Americas:					
	United Nations/New York	8	4	2	2
	United States	1	50	23	25
	Canada	9	3	1	27
	Mexico	5	8	4	30
	Central American Republics - Venezuala, Colombia, Equador, Guatamala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guyanas	7	5	2	33
	Panama	6	6	3	36
	Brazil	11	1	0	36
	Argentina, Uruguay	7	5	2	38
	Cuba, Haiti	6	6	3	41
Europe:					
	France	10	2	1	42
	West Germany	11	1	0	43
	Switzerland, Austria	5	8	4	46
	Italy,Greece, Cyprus	6	6	3	49
	Spain, Portugal	9	3	1	50
	Scandinavia - Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland	6	6	3	53
	Irish Republic	11	1	0	54
	United Kingdom	2	20	9	63
Eastern Europe and USSR:					
	USSR	3	10	5	68
	Yugoslavia	9	3	1	69
India and Pakistan:					
	India	5	8	4	73
Middle East and North Africa:					
	Israel	5	8	4	77
	Lebanon, Syria	6	6	3	79
	Jordan	9	3	1	81
	Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates	11	1	0	81
	Egypt	9	3	1	83
	Lybia, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco	11	1	0	83
	Turkey	11	1	0	84
Africa - East, Central, West and Southern:					
	South Africa, Namibia	10	2	1	85
	Rhodesia	7	5	2	87
	Uganda	4	9	4	91
	Kenya	11	1	0	92
	West African States	11	1	0	92

Table 2 - (Continued)*

Region	Countries	Rank	Freq	%	Cum %
Oceania:					
	Australia	9	3	1	93
	Pacific Islands	11	1	0	94
Asia:					
	Japan	10	2	1	95
	Hong Kong	9	3	1	96
	South Korea	11	1	0	97
Indochina:					
	Vietnam	11	1	0	97
	Cambodia	11	1	0	98
	Thailand	7	5	2	100
			214		

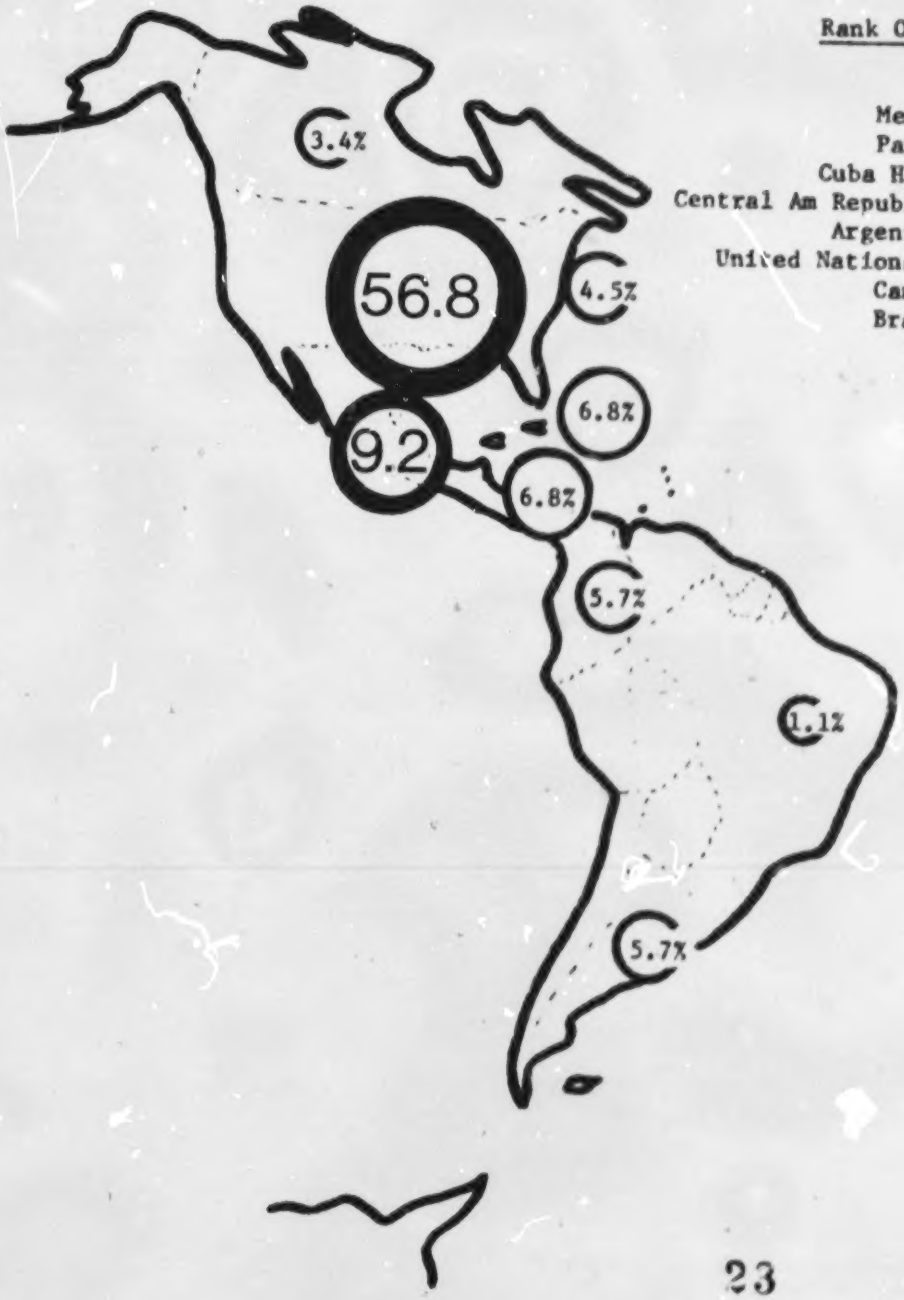
* Countries which did not record any news stories have been omitted from the table.

Figure 1: UPI's World - Story Frequency by Region
For Period February 13 - 18, 1977 (as %)



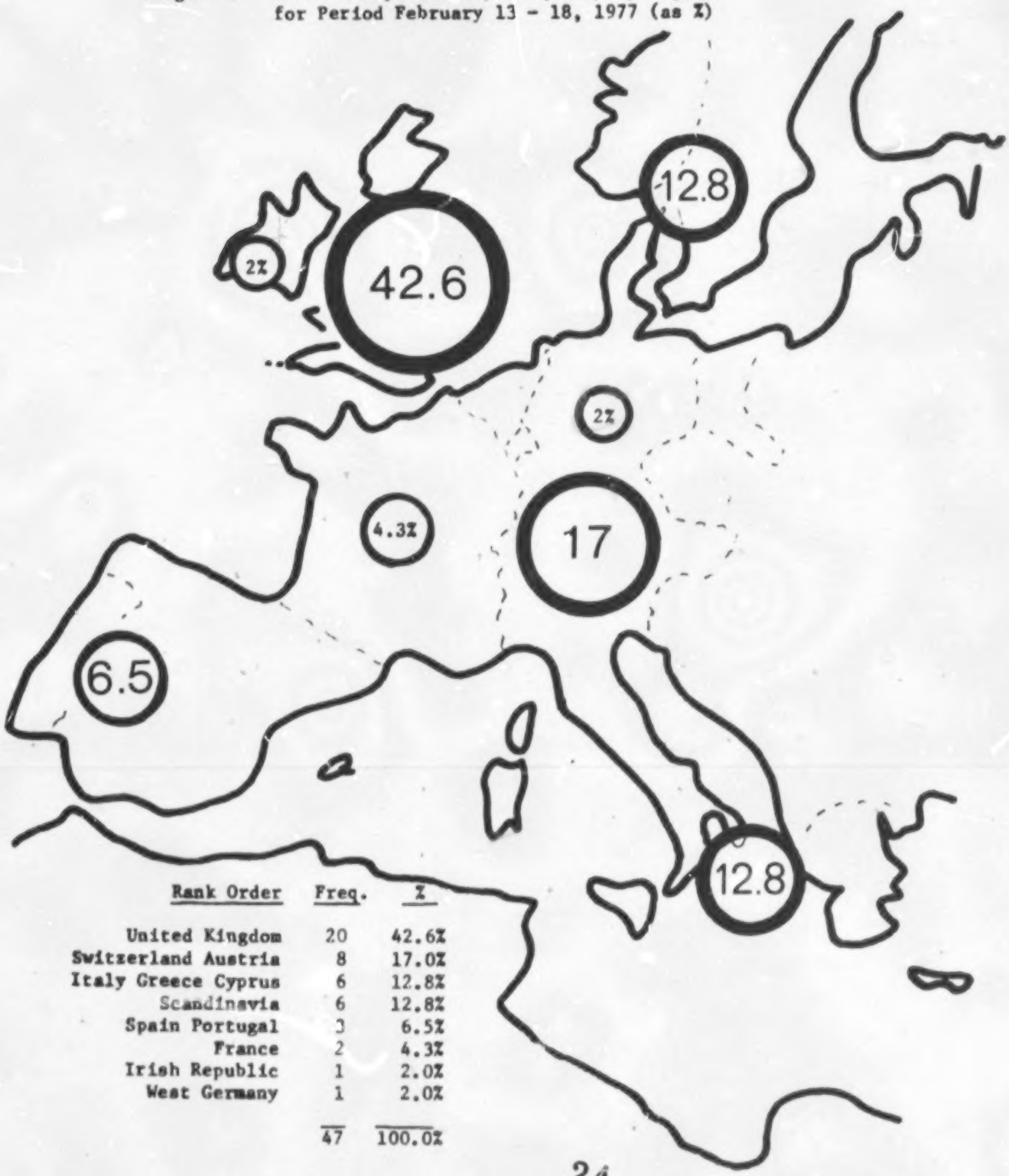
Rank Order	Freq.	
Americas	88	41.1%
Europe	47	22.0%
Mid East & Nth Africa	23	10.7%
Africa East West Sth	18	8.4%
Eastern Europe USSR	13	6.1%
India Pakistan	8	3.7%
Indochina	7	3.3%
Asia	6	2.8%
Oceania	4	1.9%
	214	100.0%

Figure 2: UPI's Americas - Story Frequency by Region for Period February 13 - 18, 1977 (as %)



Rank Order	Freq.	%
USA	50	56.8%
Mexico	8	9.2%
Panama	6	6.8%
Cuba Haiti	6	6.8%
Central Am Republics	5	5.7%
Argentina	5	5.7%
United Nations/NY	4	4.5%
Canada	3	3.4%
Brazil	1	1.1%
	88	100.0%

Figure 3: UPI's Europe - Story Frequency by Region for Period February 13 - 18, 1977 (as %)



Rank Order	Freq.	%
United Kingdom	20	42.6%
Switzerland Austria	8	17.0%
Italy Greece Cyprus	6	12.8%
Scandinavia	6	12.8%
Spain Portugal	3	6.5%
France	2	4.3%
Irish Republic	1	2.0%
West Germany	1	2.0%
	47	100.0%

Table 3 - Crosstabulation of Subject by Region

Subject	Region 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Row Total	%
0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	2.8
1	60	25	10	8	17	13	1	3	4	141	65.9
2	5	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	6.5
3	13	7	0	0	3	1	3	2	2	31	14.5
4	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	12	5.6
6	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	4.2
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.5
Column Total	88	47	13	8	23	18	4	6	7	214	
Column %	41.1	22.1	6.1	3.8	10.8	8.4	1.6	2.8	3.3		100.0

Codes:

Subject - 0 War & the Armed Services
1 Politics
2 Human Interest & Social Affairs
3 Crime, Disaster
4 Economic Aetivity
6 Science
7 Culture & Entertainment

Region - 0 Americas
1 Europe
2 E Europe & USSR
3 India & Pakistan
4 Mid East & N Africa
5 Africa, E W Central Sth
6 Oceania
7 Asia
8 Indochina

Table 4 - Story Frequency: News Generating Source in rank order*

Code	Source	Rank	Freq	%	Cum %
03	Government sources, except Justice and Military	1	130	60.7	60.7
00	Wire services, newspapers	2	32	15.0	75.7
04	Police, Courts of Justice	3	17	7.9	83.6
07	Economic Organisations, Trade Unions	4	9	4.2	87.8
02	Private citizens	5	7	3.3	91.1
08	Medical & Scientific sources	6	6	2.8	93.9
06	Political parties	7	4	1.9	95.8
05	Military	8	3	1.4	97.2
14	Religious sources	8	3	1.4	98.6
13	Educational sources	9	2	0.9	99.5
10	Cultural sources	10	1	0.5	100.0
			214	100.0	

* News generating sources which did not record any news stories have been omitted from the table. For a complete list of countries see Coding Manual.

Table 5 - Crosstabulation of Subject by News Generating Source as Story Frequencies

Subject	News Generating Source: 0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	13	14	Row Total	%
0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	2.8
1	21	4	108	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	141	65.9
2	4	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	14	6.5
3	2	1	8	17	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	31	14.5
4	2	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	12	5.6
6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	9	4.2
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Column Total	32	7	130	17	3	4	9	6	1	2	3	214	
Column %	15	3.3	60.7	8	1.3	1.9	4.2	2.8	0.5	1	1.3		100.0

Codes:

Subject -
- 0 War & the Armed Services
- 1 Politics
- 2 Human Interest & Social Affairs
- 3 Crime, Disaster
- 4 Economic Activity
- 6 Science
- 7 Culture & Entertainment

News Generating Source -
- 0 Wire services, newspapers
- 2 Private citizens
- 3 Govt sources except Justice, Military
- 4 Police, Courts of Justice
- 5 Military
- 6 Political parties
- 7 Economic organisations, Trade Unions
- 8 Medical & scientific sources
- 10 Cultural sources
- 13 Educational sources
- 14 Religious sources

Table 6 - Crosstabulation of Region by News Generating Source.
Tabled as Story Frequencies.

Region		News Generating Source 0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	13	14	Row Total	%
Americas	0	7	1	64	4	3	0	4	2	1	2	0	88	41.1
W Europe	1	7	3	23	4	0	1	3	3	0	0	3	47	22.0
E Europe USSR	2	8	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6.1
India Pakistan	3	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	3.7
Mid East	4	2	0	15	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	23	10.7
Sthn Africa	5	3	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	8.4
Oceania	6	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.9
Asia	7	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	2.8
Indochina	8	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3.3
Column Total		32	7	130	17	3	4	9	6	1	2	3	214	
Column %		15.0	3.3	60.7	7.9	1.4	1.9	4.2	2.8	0.5	0.9	1.4		100.0

Code - News Generating Source:

0 Wire services, newspapers
2 Private citizens
3 Gvt sources except Justice, Military
4 Police, Courts of Justice
5 Military
6 Political parties
7 Economic organisations, Trade Unions
8 Medical and Scientific sources
10 Cultural sources
13 Educational sources
14 Religious sources

Table 7 - Crosstabulation of Region by Direction.
Tabled by Story Frequency.

Region		Direction: Favorable	Unfavorable	Neutral	Row Total	Row %
Americas	0	41	26	21	88	41.1
W Europe	1	19	13	15	47	22.0
E Europe USSR	2	4	8	1	13	6.1
India Pakistan	3	3	3	2	8	3.7
Mid East	4	10	12	1	23	10.7
Sthn Africa	5	2	14	2	18	8.4
Oceania	6	1	2	1	4	1.9
Asia	7	1	5	0	6	2.8
Indochina	8	0	6	1	7	3.3
Column Total		81	89	44	214	
Column %		37.9	41.6	20.5		100.0

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